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excellently. It would be hard to find more intelligible statements in geographic literature than he presents regarding the location of cities with reference to topography and drainage. There is also a clear recognition of the changing values of the environment with changes in historical conditions.

The general plan is very simple. The first section deals with the form of the natural landscape, the second with the modification of the landscape through its utilization by man, and the third with the present form of landscape (*Landschaftsbild*) for the various regions. One of the most valuable features is the critical bibliography of 53 pages arranged by topics. This bibliography is an impressive annotated record of the large attention and sustained industry that mark the study of regional geography in Germany. The study by Braun may well rank as the most notable contribution to regional geography in current German literature.

C. O. SAUER

LAPLAND AND THE MURMAN COAST

F. H. BUTLER. *Through Lapland with Skis and Reindeer, with Some Account of Ancient Lapland and the Murman Coast.* xii and 286 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr. T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., London, 1917. 9 x 6 inches.

The geography and topographic features of Lapland are fairly well known. Carl Vogt, Charles Rabot, and Paul du Chaillu are conspicuous among those who have studied parts of the land. Two-thirds of it was formerly Russian and now is Finnish and Russian. Norway and Sweden divide the other third. The northern section is very mountainous, the rest is largely plain. The author goes there because he knows nothing equal to it for a real health-giving holiday. The air is dry and full of exhilaration; the people are kindly and happy and love their snowy plains even though the sun leaves them for long months. Their wealth is counted in the number of their reindeer, which clothe and largely feed them. In summer, however, the people live mostly on fish, the salmon trout being particularly excellent. Moss is the food of the reindeer, and often they nearly disappear from view in the snow excavations they make to get at their provender.

All Lapps understand one another whether they live in Russian, Finnish, Swedish, or Norwegian territory. Fairs are held in February, when the people exchange their wolf and fox skins, frozen venison, horns, etc., for rice, tobacco, flour, cloth, and other things. Some of the Lapps are rich, and all seem to be comfortable and need no one's commiseration. The author's routes were chiefly in (then) Russian Lapland, and he might, with propriety, have said that there has been reported to be some differentiation between the Lapps of this section and those living in the west.

CYRUS C. ADAMS

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF WEST-CENTRAL MOROCCO

P. RUSSO. *Esquisse du pays Tadla, Maroc occidental.* *La Géographie*, Vol. 32, 1918-1919, No. 8, pp. 570-578. Paris.

The Tadla district in west-central Morocco is of elliptical outline, measuring about 200 kilometers from east to west. It appears to be a moderately depressed basin of synclinal structure, between the Middle Atlas range on the southeast and a series of arid limestone plateaus on the northwest. It is drained to the west-southwest by the Oum-el-Rhia, which, although beset with cascades and rapids farther up and down stream, has an evenly graded course for 125 kilometers or more through the basin plain, in which it is incised to a depth of from 6 to 18 meters; the breadth of the river trench is not stated. The two halves of the basin, each about 25 or 30 kilometers in mid-width, are similarly trenched by lateral streams. On the southeast the basin floor is largely covered with alluvium; here the perennial streams fed from the Middle Atlas range moisten the soil sufficiently to support an agricultural population. On the northwest the plain is more rocky; here the streams disappear in summer, and the population is scanty. The author of this article seems to have attempted an explanatory description of his district, but without full success; first, because the several elements of the landscape are not specifically enough described; second, because the pseudo-learned method is adopted of telling the geological time-scale names of the local rock formations without telling the attitude of their strata; third, because the provincial method is followed of indicating the extent of physiographic features by means of place names that are not found on most maps—for example, the basin plain of Tadla is said to extend "from Bled Imhiouach to Tessaout." The late mention of certain important items is also disadvantageous: the synclinal structure of the district and the entrenchment of the axial river beneath the basin plain are not announced until the last page is reached; they belong on the first page. Altogether, it is difficult to visualize the landscape described.

W. M. DAVIS